

245 found in the extreme south of the Ukraine, on the banks of the Dniester and the Boug (Voznessensk), in the region of Odessa, at the mouth of the Dnieper, and in the region of the rapids near Zaporojie.

Despite the small importance of the vineyards in the agricultural economy of the Ukraine, a great effort has been made by Russia in this sphere. An experimental station for vines has been established near Odessa which has a laboratory for the analysis of the harvests. Highly qualified specialists have made researches there on the growth of native and French varieties for the creation of species adapted to the soil and to the climatic conditions of the Ukrainian vine region.

● 246 The cultivation of fodder, such as clover and others, are relatively little known in the Ukraine. The lands which are given up to them are almost entirely in the western part of Zone 1, which is over-populated and provided with natural pastures. Their surface does not exceed 1,000,000 hectares. In the Ukrainian Steppe only the natural pastures are of importance. (It is to be hoped that the culture of fodder will develop in the Steppe as it is necessary for the rational enrichment of the land.)

241 Before going on to the question of forestry and to breeding, let us say a few words about the state of agriculture in the lately Polish part of the Ukraine.

Being a natural continuation of Zone 1, with a poorer soil, this country produces a large proportion of rye, which occupies more than a third of the sown surface.

The other crops are barley, wheat, oats, and potatoes, all of which are used by the native population. The cultivation of sugar-beet is very limited.

246 On the other hand the cultivation of fodder is more extensive in Polish Galicia than in the Soviet part of the 2 [see category 116, pp. 139-140---Ana/45]

Ukraine, where, as we have seen, it is only intensive in 246
the western part of Zone 1.

Both from the point of view of numbers and of 137
quality, the Ukraine is of little interest in forestry. Its
production is even insufficient to satisfy the local needs.

The forests are mostly concentrated in the districts of
Volynia, Kiev, and Tchernigov and are mainly fir trees.
Their surface does not exceed 3,000,000 hectares.

Apart from the forests one meets, in the western part
of Zone 1, oases of oaks and those light woods which
are familiar to the rest of Europe, excepting, however,
the beech tree, the geographical distribution of which is
the best justification of the division of our continent
into Western and Eastern Europe.

As to Zone 2, it is completely treeless with the
exception of some oases to the east of Kharkov.

Towards the west the forest region increases and its
exploitation becomes more intense. Already in Galicia,
near the Carpathians, they represent an important part
of the production of the country without, however,
playing the role of an important export.

A land of great size and magnificent pastures, the 231
Ukraine occupies an important place in Europe in the
sphere of cattle-breeding.

The Ukrainian Steppes provide excellent conditions
for the breeding of horses, the number of which before
the last war reached 5,500,000.

It would be unjust not to note that the German colonists
have contributed much to the improvement of the horses
in Southern Ukraine, especially in the region of Kherson,
where many great enterprises were devoted to them.

The years of collectivization and the extermination